

FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting and Board of Directors,

January 18 and 19, 1876.

WASHINGTON CITY:

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1876.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.	1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.
1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.	1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga.	1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Va.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.
1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pa.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.	1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, N. J.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., O.
1854. Rev. Edmu'd S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M., D. N. Y.
1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.	1875. Levi Kese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Ky.	1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Pa.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. LL. D., Ga.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. Hon. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS..... <i>Conn.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq..... <i>Ind.</i>
1840. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. HENRY ROSE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1845. Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D..... <i>Ind.</i>
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1851. Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.... <i>N. J.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D..... <i>D. C.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1869. Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., LL. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1869. Rev. S. IR. NEUS PRICE, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. Hon. ALBERT FEARING..... <i>Mass.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D..... <i>N. J.</i>
1858. CHARLES B. NEW, M. D..... <i>Miss.</i>	1871. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. Rev. J. L. G. SCRUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.... <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1876.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Henry Lyon, M. D., Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Presented January 18, 1876.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is called upon to commence its Fifty-Ninth Annual Report, as it has done so frequently in past years, by recording the death of a number of Vice Presidents and Life Directors.

OBITUARY.

The Society has been bereaved in the decease of Hon. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, who had shown himself deeply interested in the cause by numerous contributions, and especially by the gift, in 1840, of one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Life Director. He was also a Vice President since 1848. In him strict integrity and unbending firmness were made attractive by candor, meekness, charity, and a simplicity that knew no guile, and the light of an uninterrupted cheerfulness shed a charm over his protracted life.

Hon. WILLARD HALL, of Delaware, had always been a steadfast friend and liberal supporter of the Society, and a Vice President since 1840. He was Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Delaware for forty-eight years, and discharged its high duties with signal intelligence and unquestioned purity. His voice, which was often heard from the platform in earnest advocacy of this enterprise, now mingles, it is believed, in the praises of those who celebrate its triumphs in the upper temple.

ROBERT HALE IVES, Esq., of Rhode Island, was elected a Vice President in 1862; but he had previously rendered the Society valuable service by his pecuniary gifts. He was a gentleman most highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his name will not soon pass from the memories, the hopes, and the loves he inspired.

Another faithful and liberal friend of Africa deceased, is Hon. ALBERT FEARING, of Massachusetts, a Life Director of this Society, so constituted by himself, in 1853. He was one of the originators and for twenty years President of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, and in addition to much personal labor and time devoted to the promotion of the interests of Liberia College, he gave five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for its library and twenty-five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the support of the College. In his life was exemplified the virtues which constitute the career of a good citizen and a Christian.

Liberia mourns the death of several prominent and useful citizens, among whom may be named Hon. AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON, an emigrant from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1853, and a successful planter on the St. Paul's river and Senator in the National Legislature; and Rev. JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that Republic. Mr. Roberts was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1815, removed to the Colony with his widowed mother and family in 1829, entered the Liberia Conference in 1838, and was elected Bishop in 1866. He bore a high character for piety and as an administrator. The career of "Aunty Roberts'" three sons illustrates the elevating effect of our work. The oldest, Joseph, was the first colored Governor and the first President of the Republic, John rose to be a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Henry became an active and popular Physician at Monrovia.

FINANCIAL

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1875, was.....	\$682 52
The receipts during the succeeding twelve months have been—	
From donations.....	6,971 32
From legacies.....	1,042 85
For education in Liberia.....	2,655 25
And from other sources—including \$7,615.00 from sale of investments, and \$267.56 treasury overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1875..	12,878 29

The disbursements have been as follows:

For passage and support of emigrants.....	\$1,409 00
For education in Liberia.....	2,708 50
For borrowed money (to send emigrants) returned.....	13,278 66
For other purposes.....	6,831 07

Total disbursements..... \$24,230.23

In view of the universal commercial embarrassments and depression of trade, some diminution was to be expected in our receipts by donations; but it is also evident that the interests of the Society have not met with that response which they merited. To carry on the work to a wider usefulness it is required that larger offerings be made.

EMIGRATION.

The last Report noticed the departure of the barque "Thomas Pope," on the 31st of October, with twenty-seven emigrants; and we now have the gratification to record their safe arrival at Monrovia on the 13th of December, and that not a death occurred on the voyage or up to the time of the latest intelligence of them.

There has been sent to Liberia since the last annual meeting twenty-three emigrants, as follows:

Mrs. Julia Lewis, of Kentucky, by the barque "Liberia," July 1—by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. She was accompanied by her brother, Rev. Melford D. Herndon, who returned to resume his labors among the Bassa tribe.

Dr. E. A. Z. Klien, an interesting and well-educated young man, embarked at New York, October 31, and at Liverpool, November 13, for Monrovia.

Our annual expedition was dispatched by the barque "Liberia" from New York, January 13, 1876. It consisted of Andrew Cartwright and family, (5,) of Elizabeth City, North Carolina; John Hardy and family, (5,) and Samuel Barker and family, (3,) of Plymouth, North Carolina; Charles W. Bryant and family, (6,) of New Orleans; James Harris, of Norfolk, Virginia; and Charles W. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Cartwright and Bryant are licensed ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and expect to enter the Liberia Annual Conference. Mr. Johnson has been a teacher. Several are industrious farmers who had tried the plan of cultivating land on shares, but now prefer to go to a country where each family receives twenty-five acres of fertile land in fee simple. This company are trustfully committed to Him who is "mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the last fifty-five years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be three thousand one hundred and ten, and a total from the beginning of fifteen thousand

and ninety-eight, exclusive of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia—making a grand total of twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Liberia needs men of faith and purpose, and especially those who in themselves illustrate what is possible for the race. There the incentives to industry and enterprise, its schools and College, and its social and religious privileges, offer to colored people the same attractions that bring annually hundreds of thousands of European emigrants to the United States.

That the industrious do well is shown in the following extract from a letter published in the *Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer*, from Mr. Solomon Hill, who removed with others from that county in 1871, at the expense of this Society.

“ If a person will half work he can make a good living in Liberia. I raised, last year, rice, potatoes, and cassada, of which I had an abundance for my own use and a quantity for sale. I have made good corn here with no other work than the labor of planting. Of ginger, which is a staple product, I have this year planted fifty pounds. I have an orchard of 2,000 coffee trees. June Moore has 1,800 trees, Joe Watson 800, Scott Mason 1,000, and nearly all of our Colony are engaged in coffee-raising. Coffee is worth here 18 cents in gold, 20 cents in United States greenbacks, and 22 cents in Liberian currency, per pound. I am better satisfied than at any time since emancipation, and am worth more than ever before.”

One of the most gifted divines of the Republic, in an address delivered on the occasion of the opening of “ Planters’ Hall,” on the banks of the St. Paul’s river, March 22 last, said :

“ We have within our grasp every resource of nature and of population for the unlimited development and diversification of our industry—for the production not only of whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food for ourselves, but whatever may be demanded by a growing and profitable commerce ; in a word, we have within our grasp all that is necessary in the way of natural facilities to make us a prosperous, cultivated, and independent people.”

In an earnest appeal to the “ Colored Baptists of the United States,”

by Gen. Beverly P. Yates, who has resided in Liberia since 1829, it is stated :

“Here is a great land, and here is a great race, to be elevated and saved. Come, then, to our help. You will not come as the Prodigal son, wasted, weary, and wretched, but, like the Israelites of old, laden with valuable and precious spoils. You are one in origin with us and with the benighted tribes in whose behalf we plead—one in interest and one in worldly destiny.”

APPLICATIONS.

Increasing numbers of colored people are turning their attention to Liberia, with a view of there finding a desirable home and a wider and more promising field for exertion and usefulness. Several thousand persons are at this time earnestly soliciting passage, and other thousands might be colonized during the current year, should the means be provided for the purpose.

From numerous spontaneous applications the following are selected as among the most recently received, viz :

“COLUMBUS, Miss., November 18, 1875.

“DEAR SIR : In writing you these few lines I feel much depressed in spirit. The mass of colored people in this vicinity have almost unanimously concluded to emigrate to Liberia. We appeal to you, now, for information and assistance. As a class we are poor and destitute of means. As we learn that the vessel is to go over next May, we would be glad if you could arrange it so some of us could leave at that time. No one but a colored man can realize the circumstances by which we, as a race, are surrounded. If you can do anything for us, if there is anything that can be done for us, do, for God’s sake, help us. We are here houseless, moneyless, friendless, and less everything else that pertains to happiness. Help us if you can.

Yours, &c., W. J. MITCHELL.”

“MOBILE, ALA., November 27, 1875.

“DEAR SIR : I wrote you a long time ago to say that a colored man named Stephen Cephas wished to emigrate to Liberia with a colony of forty persons. You replied to me that the funds of the American Colonization Society were not sufficient to warrant sending them at that time. You afterwards sent word that Mr. Cephas and family might go with a company of people who were to go in a short time.

Since that, his brother, William B. Cephas, has returned from Liberia, where he has been living the last seven years, and gives a favorable account of the country.

"I write now, at the request of these two brothers, to inform you of an enterprise which they propose to carry out, if practicable. They want to get a thousand men, picked men, of course, to go to an elevated farming country, about 300 miles N. N. E. from Monrovia. About fifty of the residents of that city are said to be willing to accompany such a party. Some of those wanting to go from here are property holders, and cannot, in the present state of things, sell their property except at a great sacrifice. They have, in Mobile, a Board of Managers and about 150 names pledged to raise \$25 each, and would be glad to get a passage to Liberia in the first vessel that sails in the next spring. These 150 are all industrious and enterprising men, mechanics, farmers, &c. Many of them have families. I have known these two brothers a long time, and, as far as I know, they have a reputation for truth and integrity. Stephen Cephas has been wanting to go to Africa ever since the "surrender;" and, after ten years' experience in this place, sees, every year, less of a future for the colored man--only a *nominal* freedom, *without* equal rights and privileges with the white man. Either of the brothers would like to correspond with you on the subject of the probable expense, and whether any aid can be had from the Society or from outside parties. They will do all they can for themselves."

LIBERIA.

Liberia continues to make fair progress in commercial, agricultural, political, and religious respects, and to deserve the kindly patronage of the country which was the birth-place of many of its inhabitants.

The late message of President Roberts states "that the duties on imports and exports for the past fiscal year exceed the amount of the previous year by several thousand dollars." It also mentions the "annexation of a fine territory in the Pessey country," and "the cession of the entire tract of land lying between Grand Bassa county and the Pessey country, the chiefs and people incorporating themselves with the citizens of Liberia."

The Legislature, during its last session, passed an act to incorporate the "St. Paul's River Steamboat and Tramway Company," the object of which is to establish and increase direct and regular intercourse

with the interior, and to develop and utilize, for purposes of commerce, the products which now partly find their way by means of an irregular and struggling traffic to various points of the Coast. The Company propose to build tramways at convenient distances, and to place steamboats on the St. Paul's river, in order to facilitate transportation and promote the civilization of a region of country which possesses untold resources.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June 21, wrote: "Our agricultural operations were never better than now, especially in the cultivation of coffee, ginger, and arrowroot. The barque 'Liberia' took away, on her recent trip, a larger quantity of these products than was ever before exported in any one vessel from the Republic."

At the biennial election held on the first Monday in May, Hon. James S. Payne was elected President of the Republic for two years from January 1, 1876. Mr. Payne accompanied his parents, in 1829, from Richmond, Virginia, to the Colony, was educated there, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has already served one term in the Presidential office.

The Archibald Alexander High School has been reopened at Harrisburg, under the charge of Professor Edward W. Blyden, himself one of its graduates. It promises to become what it formerly was and what is still greatly needed, a manual-labor school of thorough training and truly Christian influence.

The *Missionary Advocate*, in reporting the proceedings of the Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session held in January, at Monrovia, remarks: "The reports from the Districts show encouraging results. During the year there has been an increase in full membership of 208 over the membership of last year, and to these are to be added an increase of 60 received on probation more than during last year; so that now the membership in full connection and on trial numbers 2,300. During the year the number of churches has increased from 24 to 33. The same advance is found, too, in the Sabbath-school work, and now 1,721 pupils are being instructed in Christian truth on the Sabbath day. Having had a pleasant and harmonious session, the brethren returned to their fields cheered with hope and believing that the hand of God was with them for good."

WAR WITH THE GREBOES.

It has ever been the desire of the Society and of Liberia to maintain peace with the native tribes by strict adherence to justice. Unfortunately, the "Grebo United Kingdom," embracing the Cape Palmas, Fishtown, Middletown, Rocktown, Graway, and Cavalla tribes, residing on or near the extreme southern territory of the Republic, have for some time questioned or denied the right of Liberia to the land which their fathers sold to the Maryland State Colonization Society, as fully set forth in deed signed and witnessed February 13, 1834.

Early in the year, the Greboes having assumed a threatening attitude, the Government commissioned President-elect Payne to investigate and adjust their alleged grievances; but one only of the dissatisfied kings met him, while the rest treated his request for a conference with contempt. Other efforts were made to prevent a resort to war, but without avail.

September 8, hostilities were commenced by the Greboes opening a brisk fire on Hoffman station; on the 10th, they attacked Philadelphia, the most interior settlement from Cape Palmas; on the 11th, they fired upon Jacksonville, and later in the day upon Harper; on the 12th, Philadelphia was assaulted by a much larger force than before; and on the 14th, Tubmantown was attacked. In all of these attacks but few persons were killed or wounded on either side, and the Americo-Liberian residents of the places named were in each instance victorious.

Acting President Gardner, by advice of the Cabinet and several prominent citizens, whose counsel was invited in the matter, made a call for 400 men from Montserrado county and 200 men each from Grand Bassa and Sinoe counties. These were promptly furnished; and armed and provisioned were dispatched and landed in Maryland county on or about the 14th of September.

The movements and operations of this force, under command of General Crayton, are thus succinctly given in a communication from Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, dated Cape Palmas, October 30:

"On Saturday, 9th inst., after some cannonading, the army took up the line of march towards the principal native town. They arrived there at night and bivouacked. Early in the morning they opened fire upon the enemy, and a severe conflict ensued; but after

three hours hard fighting they were compelled to retreat. They did not expect to find a strong barricade just at the point of attack. The enemy had considered the probability of an attack from this quarter, and so prepared to meet it. The position, too, proved to be most unfavorable. The army was crowded in a narrow passage, and, as a consequence, could not fight to advantage. It is also said that the guns which many of the soldiers used were inferior. God was very gracious in preserving the lives of the people. Although there were so many right abreast of the barricade, from behind which the enemy poured volleys of deadly fire, the loss on our side was only twelve killed, one missing, and about forty wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable."

Mr. Ferguson further states :

"After the battle, the men of Jacksonville thought best to remove their wives and children to a safer place ; and so, very imprudently, left their village unprotected. The natives discovered it, and made good use of their chance to destroy the place. Every house was reduced to ashes. This is the second village that we have lost. Philadelphia was voluntarily abandoned, and, in like manner, destroyed by the enemy.

"On Monday, the 11th inst., the natives, emboldened by their success on the previous day, attacked Tubmantown. They went in full force and seemed confident of victory ; but, as in every case where they have been the aggressors, they were made to beat a hasty retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded is said to be great. One of their leaders was killed. On our side only one man was slightly wounded.

"Of course, the Government must put down this rebellion whatever it may cost to do so. But the defeat shows the necessity of greater preparation. It is no insignificant foe that we have to contend with, and therefore the treasury as well as the brain of the country will be greatly taxed, perhaps as never before. The natives have been preparing for this war for several years. Their intercourse with foreigners has been extensive, and it has afforded them facilities for procuring guns and ammunition of superior quality. Many of them own and use the Snider rifle. They are, too, I regret to say, in a great measure, encouraged in their rebellion by unprincipled English traders, who, to avoid having to conform to our tariff law, would like to have us out of the way."

The latest advices received represent that Maryland county has been placed in charge of a Military Governor, and orders have been given to withdraw all but about 200 soldiers, who are to act strictly on the defensive.

To have yielded to the demands of the Greboes would have been the practical surrender of Maryland county, and the opening of the Republic to a succession of attacks from native tribes, all of whom might repudiate, as the Greboes endeavored to do, the sales of land made by their forefathers to the Colonization Society or to Liberia, after occupation and improvement for more than a generation.

The attention of the President and Cabinet having been invited to the condition of affairs and to the exposed state of American commerce in that quarter of the globe, orders were dispatched from this city, early in December, for the naval steamer "Alaska," twelve guns, forming a part of the European squadron, to proceed from the Mediterranean direct to Monrovia, and thence to Cape Palmas. It is understood that her commander has been instructed to remain at least ninety days on the Coast of Liberia for its succor and defense, the punishment of hostile natives, and the promotion and protection of legitimate trade. The friends of Africa will rejoice with the Society that the Government of the United States, in looking after the persons and lives of its citizens, and their property, has been mindful also of the interests of humanity. The favor thus shown will be gratefully appreciated by Liberia, which, it is safe to say, has suffered less from the hostility of the aborigines than did the early settlers of the American Colonies.

SURVEY OF AFRICA.

A letter has been received from Robert Arthington, Esq., an English Vice President of this Society and a zealous friend of Africa, dated Leeds, April 14, proposing to "subscribe £500 towards a sum to be subscribed in America, at our request or instance, of a sufficient number of thousands of pounds, to justify the constitution of a Company and the formation of a Directorate of most carefully chosen men, in order to survey, in the most thorough and scientific manner, the country in Africa between the St. Paul's river of Liberia and the Joliba branch of the Niger, and to construct a railway thereon."

We trust that such a survey may be promptly undertaken and completed. Explorations are progressing into various parts of the Conti-

nent. Germany is operating along the Equatorial Coast; France is pushing inland from the Senegal; and England is examining the Nile basin. The Congress of the United States has money to spare for Polar expeditions, for watching solar eclipses and the transit of Venus, and for sounding the sea, but as yet it has not made an appropriation for the exploration of a Continent to which the American people are largely and peculiarly indebted.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

The American Nation will celebrate, this year, the one hundredth anniversary of its National Independence.

Among the leading events which have taken place during the present century there is none more illustrative of the spirit of American civilization than the organization of this Society and the establishment, under its auspices, of the Republic of Liberia.

Among the stirring activities of the present age and the numerous enterprises, political, social, and philanthropic, which have been inaugurated, the opening of the vast African Continent and the enlightenment of its millions of inhabitants stand pre-eminent.

If the material progress of Liberia in fifty years is not what some might have been led to expect, it must be remembered that the history of that young Republic has been singular and exceptional. It was a Colony founded by a small number of people of color, who determined to leave the country of their birth, where they had been subject to slavery and proscription, and proceed to the land of their ancestors, where, delivered from the presence of a dominant race, they might have full scope for untrammeled development. They went out at the expense of a Society dependent for its existence and support upon voluntary contributions, and limited, by the institution which held the great mass of the colored population under its sway, in its selection of materials.

And the aid which the Society has been able to render to Liberia has been, for the most part, especially during the last thirty years, only indirectly given, through the provisions they have been able to make for the temporary support of emigrants introduced into the country.

The Society has done all in its power, limited as that power has necessarily been, to place the Liberian establishment on a proper footing; to maintain for fifty years a Christian community on the

West Coast of Africa. And notwithstanding numerous discouragements the results have been, upon the whole, of a highly salutary character.

Liberia was planted by American energy and enterprise on a spot of West Africa where, for centuries before, Europeans had sought in vain to gain a foothold. And at the time that the emigrants from the United States landed at Cape Mesurado, where now stands the capital of the Republic, that part of the Continent was the scene of untold horrors. The slave-traders, who, in co-operation with the native chiefs, had carried on for hundreds of years their diabolical traffic, were in undisturbed and unquestioned possession of the six hundred miles of Coast, which now forms the seaboard of the Liberian territory, and the interior, for hundreds of miles, was the sanguinary area of their relentless operations.

For the first thirty years of their residence the settlers had to maintain an almost uninterrupted struggle with the slave-traders, who sought by all the means in their power not only to annoy and weaken, but to extinguish the Colony, for they saw in its rise the instrument of their ruin. They often instigated the natives, whose "vested interests" were largely involved in the traffic, to make war upon defenseless settlements, and on more than one occasion the whole Colony was well nigh blotted out. The annals of that Republic are marked by the most striking providential interpositions, which may be taken as the gracious sanction put upon the work by the God of nations.

Liberia has not only succeeded in suppressing the trans-Atlantic slave-trade from that portion of Africa, but it has diminished the rigors of the domestic or internal slave-trade by the humane laws imposed upon the aborigines, and by presenting asylums in all its settlements, into which domestic slaves, if ill-treated, may take refuge and secure their freedom. The suppression of the foreign slave-trade has given rest and opportunity to the natives to engage in the peaceful occupations of husbandry and in the activities of a growing and lucrative trade. On the seaboard they are producing increasingly, for export, palm-oil, cam-wood, and ivory, and in the interior, they raise large quantities of cotton and manufacture "country cloths," thousands of which are taken to the seaports annually for sale. In many native districts the people are emulating the example of the Liberians in the culture of coffee and sugar-cane.

The American Colonization Society then has not only been able

to rescue hundreds of miles of Coast from the influence of cruelty and bloodshed, but it has broken down the barriers which centuries of ignorance and superstition had raised against Christianity, and has opened an effectual door for the entrance of the Gospel into the heart of Africa.

The schools which the Society and the various Missionary Boards have established and maintained within the jurisdiction and under the protection of Liberian laws, have produced men of ripe scholarship, who are now taking prominent positions in the Church, in the School, and in the State.

But the work of the Society is by no means, as some have supposed, at an end, because the slave-trade is abolished on the West Coast of Africa and slavery is extinct in the United States. Taking the comprehensive view of the subject entertained by not a few of the founders and early friends of the Society—a view which contemplated the regeneration of a Continent, in the inauguration and promotion of which Christian colored people from this country were to form important elements—it must be admitted that our work is only commenced. Liberia holds but a narrow strip of land on the Coast. The task of taking possession of the interior, of assisting American people of color, who may desire it, to find a home on the salubrious highlands of the interior, to settle and build up a prosperous nationality in the land of their ancestors, is still only in its incipiency before the Society. And this is a work which neither the American Government nor Missionary Societies in this country can prosecute with the facilities which, from its constitution, scope, and experience, are within the power of the American Colonization Society.

In view, then, of the work which the Society has already been permitted to accomplish, and which it still aims to achieve, but few persons will deny that it is entitled to look for cordial encouragement and assistance from the General and State Governments, as well as for the support which the public opinion of this great and growing nation ought to afford.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	<i>Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1875.</i>	Cr.
Received donations and collections	\$6,971 32	
" legacies	1,042 85	
" interest on investments	1,814 92	
" rents of Colonization Building	2,891 07	
" subscriptions to "The African Repository"	285 14	
" for support of Schools in Liberia	982 50	
" for Liberia College	1,672 75	
" for old newspapers, &c.	4 60	
" investments realized	7,615 00	
Receipts	23,280 15	
Balance on hand January 1, 1875	\$682 52	
Treasury overdrawn December 31, 1875	267 56	
	950 08	
Total	\$24,230 23	
		Total
		\$24,230 23

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books for the year 1875, and find the same correct, with the account overdrawn to the amount of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$267.56) against the Treasury.

ALMON MERWIN,
J. W. CHICKERING,
HENRY LYON,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1876.

MINUTES

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, commencing at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society was presented and extracts therefrom were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary.

The Society was addressed by Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore.

A note dated Washington City, 17th instant, from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, was read, expressing regret that the temporary loss of his voice by a bronchial affection would prevent his addressing the Society as expected; when Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, read an address prepared by Commodore Shufeldt for the occasion.

Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, then delivered an address.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Mr. Almon Merwin, and Rev. Drs. E. W. Appleton and S. Irenæus Prime were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. G. Washington Warren, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call upon the President of the United States and Cabinet, and urge upon them the recommendation to Congress of the establishment of a monthly mail to Liberia.

Judge Warren, Rev. Drs. John Maclean, William H. Steele, and David Inglis, and Mr. Merwin were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Merwin, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating as additional Vice Presidents, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., of Georgia, were also nominated as Vice Presidents.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated. (See page 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Society adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1876.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock m., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary; and the unprinted parts of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

Mr. Merwin, Dr. Parker, and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who reported the following named Delegates as appointed by the Auxiliary Societies for the year 1876, viz:

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Dr. Henry Lyon, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq. *

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

The following DIRECTORS were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D. LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received accordingly.

* Not in attendance.

Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. James Mitchell, of Wytheville, Virginia, were invited to seats in the Board as corresponding members.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, which was read.

Mr. Bradley presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements during the year 1875.

The President appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Henry Lyon, M. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. John Miller.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying papers, be accepted; and that so much of them as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Maclean, Appleton, and Steele were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller presented and read several resolutions, which were respectively referred to the Standing Committees on Foreign Relations, Agencies, Emigration and Education.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society.

President Welling, Judge Warren, and Dr. Nichols were appointed the Committee.

The Board then, on motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1876.*

The Board of Directors met, pursuant to adjournment; President Latrobe in the chair; and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, led in prayer.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Inglis, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, viz:

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg respectfully to recommend that the attention of the friends of the Colonization cause in those States where there are now no Auxiliaries, especially in the Southern and Western States, be called to the urgent claims which our cause has upon the liberality of the Christian public, with a view to the establishment of State or local Auxiliaries wherever there is a good prospect of success. Your Committee are greatly encouraged in making this recommendation by letters received from prominent gentlemen in different sections of the country, expressive of their deep interest in the continuation and progress of our work.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved, viz:

The Committee on Agencies report that they have given the various suggestions submitted to them careful consideration, and they concur in the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, viz: "We earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and claims of the Society, and to obtain more enlarged means of carrying it on."

The Board, at 12 o'clock, took a recess for the business meeting of the Society; and, after a brief season, the Board resumed its session.

Mr. Merwin, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved.

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the books with the vouchers for the year 1875, and find the same correct, with the accounts overdrawn to the amount of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$267.56) balance against the treasury.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was accepted and approved.

Your Committee have carefully reconsidered the facts brought to view during the past three or four years as to the condition of education in Liberia, and to the fresh developments of the past year. There are in the Republic two classes of schools, as there are in our Republic, the public schools and the mission schools—the former under the supervision of the Government of Liberia, the other under the care of mission societies of different Christian denominations. The public common schools, designed to reach all the children and to train the whole people to common ideas and interests, have partly failed of success; first, for the want of intelligent and faithful Government supervision; and, second, from lack of competent and responsible teachers. The mission or church schools do a good work for a certain class; but to train one class in a community from their childhood to ideas and habits diverse from those of other classes—the very question in American elementary education now to be met—is to strike at the very root of that homogeneousness among citizens, without which republican institutions cannot be maintained. In that higher education, collegiate and professional, however, which only certain classes need, but which those select classes must have, the very life of Republican institutions requires, as Guizot has argued—not the rigid uniformity which imperialism in France imposed, but the stimulus of denominational enterprise which gives such practical efficiency to the education received in American colleges. The Liberia College in this respect stands in a peculiar position, since it must, in order to be efficient, have the double supervision of the Liberian Government and of its American founders.

Two or three different suggestions have been discussed, and the time seems to have come when action must be taken, or all efforts to promote the educational interests of Liberia will decline instead of advancing. It has been suggested that white teachers be employed in the schools and in the College of Liberia; but this plan is subject to all the objections applicable to white supervision in Church or State in any department of Liberian affairs. The plan so long urged by President Roberts, both as the head of

the Republic and of the College, presented two years ago, is, however, not subject to such objection. It is that the Executive Committee, as the agent for or representative of the various benevolent organizations in the United States, which are furnishing schools to Liberia, co-operate with the authorities of the Liberian Republic in securing a co-operative system of school supervision, which shall make the common schools, the mission schools, and the College three co-operative Departments—the first furnishing primary, the second academic, the third collegiate instruction.

An added suggestion of value is presented in the resolution referred by the Board to your Committee. It is that appeals be made to the young men now being educated in this country to direct their attention to Africa as the field where their services will realize most for themselves and their race. While the former suggestion promises to give the needed supervision to Liberian schools, the latter would tend to furnish a superior class of teachers.

In closing their review your Committee make the following recommendation: They renew the suggestion that, by correspondence with the mission Societies having schools in Liberia, the Executive Committee seek to secure the co-operation of these Societies with the Liberian Government in elaborating a system of co-operation between the existing schools.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

President Welling, Chairman of the Special Committee to consider what further reductions, if any, can be made in the expenses of the Society, presented and read a Report; which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Secretaries and the Executive Committee, reported verbally, recommending the re-election of the following:

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Charles H. Nichols, M. D., and James C. Welling, LL. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, and Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., for their able and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for our archives.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks be given the Pastor and Trustees of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, for its use last evening for the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved, That in response to a question from the Executive Committee as to instructions as to method of compensating Agents, the Board refers the whole matter to the Executive Committee with no reserves except a desire that the wishes of Auxiliary Societies be consulted in cases involving their own field of labor.

On motion of Judge Warren, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Prime, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer in his Annual Report be requested to state the sources from which all the income of the Society for the year has been derived, and that his report be accompanied with a tabular statement of the amount of money contributed from each State, District, or Territory, so far as it is within his power to report the facts; and further, that a tabular statement be submitted every year of the property held by the Society, the mode of investment, and the income derived therefrom.

On motion of Mr. Merwin, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided during the present meeting.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. Copinger for his faithful and efficient services as Secretary of this meeting.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then, on motion, adjourned.

EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820	86	1834	127	1848	441	1862	65
1821	33	1835	146	1849	422	1863	26
1822	37	1836	234	1850	505	1864	23
1823	65	1837	138	1851	676	1865	527
1824	103	1838	109	1852	630	1866	621
1825	66	1839	47	1853	783	1867	633
1826	182	1840	115	1854	553	1868	453
1827	222	1841	85	1855	207	1869	160
1828	163	1842	248	1856	538	1870	196
1829	205	1843	85	1857	379	1871	247
1830	259	1844	170	1858	167	1872	150
1831	421	1845	187	1859	248	1873	73
1832	796	1846	89	1860	316	1874	27
1833	270	1847	51	1861	55	1875	21
Total							13,871
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia							1,227
Total							15,098

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,820, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

STATES WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EMIGRANTS.

	No.		No.		No.
Massachusetts	63	North Carolina	1,728	Indiana	83
Rhode Island	36	South Carolina	1,232	Illinois	65
Connecticut	57	Georgia	2,164	Missouri	83
New York	296	Florida	11	Michigan	1
New Jersey	77	Alabama	156	Iowa	5
Pennsylvania	371	Mississippi	593	Wisconsin	7
Delaware	9	Louisiana	315	Texas	17
Maryland	581	Tennessee	95	Indian Territory	9
District of Columbia	110	Kentucky	678	Barbados	346
Virginia	3,740	Ohio	56		
Total					13,871
The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia					1,227
Total					15,098

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, is 5,722, making a grand total of 20,820, to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society :

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1842.....	\$56,035 62	1859.....	\$160,303 23
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1844.....	42,443 68	1860.....	104,546 92
1823.....	4,758 22	1842.....	32,898 88	1861.....	75,470 74
1824.....	4,379 39	1843.....	36,093 94	1862.....	46,208 46
1825.....	10,125 85	1844.....	33,640 39	1863.....	50,900 36
1826.....	14,779 24	1845.....	56,458 60	1864.....	79,454 70
1827.....	13,294 94	1846.....	39,900 03	1865.....	23,633 37
1828.....	13,458 17	1847.....	29,472 84	1866.....	59,375 14
1829.....	20,295 61	1848.....	49,845 93	1867.....	53,190 48
1830.....	26,683 41	1849.....	50,332 84	1868.....	49,959 52
1831.....	32,101 58	1850.....	64,973 71	1869.....	62,269 78
1832.....	43,665 08	1851.....	97,443 77	1870.....	28,372 32
1833.....	37,242 46	1852.....	86,775 74	1871.....	29,348 80
1834.....	22,984 30	1853.....	82,458 25	1872.....	33,337 22
1835.....	36,661 49	1854.....	65,433 93	1873.....	33,335 71
1836.....	33,096 88	1855.....	55,276 89	1874.....	14,749 28
1837.....	25,558 14	1856.....	81,384 41	1875.....	12,125 79
1838.....	10,947 41	1857.....	97,384 84		
1839.....	51,498 36	1858.....	61,820 19	Total.....	2,460,196 67
				The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received.....	309,759 33
				The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received.....	95,640 00
				The Mississippi Society, during its independent operations, received.....	12,000 00
				Making a total to January 1, 1875.....	\$1,877,596 00